

No. 16,281.

號四十月七年五十百九千壹萬

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1915.

卯乙未歲年四國民華中

PRICE, 88.00 Per Month

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Wine & Spirit Merchants
ESTABLISHED 74 YEARS
Agents for
MESSRS. W. & A. GILBEY'S
WINE & SPIRITS.
MESSRS. JOHN DEWAR & SON'S
SCOTCH WHISKY.
MESSRS. JOHN JEFFREY & CO'S
PILSENER BEER.

AGRAIN OF GOLDEN SAND.

Behold I stand at the door, knocking, knocking at the door of China's intelligence! Open the door, and let me in. Then shall there be no more famine because the former things have passed away. How is this to be accomplished? By employment of labour, not on one estate only, nor on one factory, but in hundreds scattered throughout the length and breadth of the land. The Chinese nation must have power! What is power, and how is it to be accomplished? Power is money! money! money! and which can only be acquired by trade, expansion of trade, and development of the undeveloped riches of the country. Open up your mines! Build networks of railways throughout the land for the easy interchange of commodities from north to south, and east to west, acquiring thereby enormous revenues from your carrying trade, but above all by the development of agriculture. The first sign of the decay of a great nation manifests itself by the going out of cultivation of its land. Egypt, Assyria, Babylon, Rome, Greece, are all examples to be avoided, not followed, but the converse shows an improving country with an intensiveness unexampled. But this must be scientifically done; the old rule of thumb has long since died away, and science must take its place. The secret of the great financiers' success is not to speculate with their own money but with that of other people, and, therefore, if the rulers of a nation desire their country to be developed, it must be with the foreigners' money at their expense. But judgment should be used in the choice of the foreigner, not resting in one desirous of impressing its "Kultur" on you, and ultimately eating the oyster and leaving you the shell, and one who has not strength to protect its rights, nor again one that exploits you merely for his own selfish end, but one that also ought not of course forgetting his own interests, yet one that desires to bring about a mutual benefit. I do not say such an one is England, and so identical are the interests of China with England, and so interwoven in commercial sympathy is the one nation with the other, that any state that the Englishman may have in that great country will be reciprocated when successfully developed, by mutual protection of interests redounding in its finality to the benefit of China morally, economically, and politically. It would seem to me that now is a favourable opportunity for the consideration of growing Sugar Beet, and of erecting Sugar Beet Factories in China, and at this time of tide in the affairs of men be taken at its flood—now it must lead on to fortune. China, with all her advantages, sedulous labourers, thrifty people, and untiring energies, could, it seems to me, capture eventually the Sugar Market of the World. Concisions with a monopoly for a limited time should be granted to reliable groups before those scientifically acquainted with the particular branch of agriculture, in order that they may be enabled to start at once, and after, bring to perfection this particular industry. An import duty might be placed upon foreign sugar, the Chinese Government might have, if it pleased, an interest in all the activities, that in return for industrial influence to further the success of the scheme, and through the amalgamation of interests the result would be constant employment of surplus labour, increase of revenue to the State, and enrichment to the labour of the land. And I am hoping that the day is not far distant when, through the gradual development of her undeveloped resources, China may be found with the largest Army and Navy in the World and the richest Kingdom.

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"Under Weight," a condition of ill health, shows that assimilative powers are decreasing.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

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Electric Facial Massage with
Massage Cream, Perfume,
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Toilet Requisites.
12, D'Almeida Street.
Hongkong, July 5, 1915. 581

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.10 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.10 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS.
8.00 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAY.
7.45 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12 Noon. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAY.

Extra Car at 12 midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDING, Des Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office.
No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Comprodor order representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON
General Managers.

WHO'S WHO IN JAPAN

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY S. KURIKI.

The first (1913) edition is already issued. BIOGRAPHIES of over 5,000 people who are well-known in society and of several hundred foreigners associated with Japan appear in the book. Quite new materials and accurate sketches, being utterly free from prejudices.

Many portraits are inserted. The book contains over 1,400 pages.
The price is yen 6 (12/-) or \$3 per copy. Orders for the book should be accompanied by payment.

Subscribers for the second annual edition of 'Who's Who in Japan' will be allowed a reduction of one yen.
The registered postage is 13 sen, to Korea and China 40 sen and to Europe & America 70 sen or 35 cents.

It is a GOOD ADVERTISING MEDIUM.
Many influential papers of the world noticed this work in the highest terms.
For example, The Daily Mail says—
"Yet another 'Who's Who' and this time from Japan! The reader is apt to look in regard to it as a curiosity, as a sign that the East has now become Western, practically almost to the last detail. But 'Who's Who in Japan' is far more than a curiosity; it is a very round and useful reference book. It is printed in English and contains brief biographies, on the correct model of prominent men in Japan. Mr. Kuriki is a skilful editor and has done his work well."

Who's Who in JAPAN PUBLISHING OFFICE,
No. 5, 1-chome, Uchisaiwaicho,
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WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale
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Poultry. etc. etc. etc. General Store,
Keefe and Shipchandlers. Nos. 26 and
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Hongkong, September 4, 1912.

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Telephones in Bedrooms and Sitting-rooms throughout.
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Best of Food and Service.

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Foreign Clothes for gentlemen made to order by our own tailors.
Large assortment of Chinese Silks and Foreign Goods of every description.
All goods sold at reasonable Prices.
The Cheapest and Best place in Canton & Hongkong to buy Chinese and Foreign Goods.

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Authorized Capital £2,000,000
Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £2,437,500
Fire Fund £3,892,114
Life & Annuity Funds £1,138,160
Sinking Fund Account £8,613
£23,975,287

Revenue Fire Branch £587,168
Life and Annuity £1,973,289
Revenue Marine Department £282,892
Other Receipts £430,199
£2,273,548

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested and, by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.

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Pumps empty Dock in 2 3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES throughout the Shops ranging up to 100 Tons.
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As supplied to the British Admiralty and War Office.
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Dockyard Manager can be seen between the hours of 11 a.m. and 12 noon at the Town Office.

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Baguio, P.I.
5,000 Feet Above Sea Level—Mean Temperature, 65°
The Coming Health Resort of the Far East
Sight Hours From Manila, Rail or Auto
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The "BAGUIO" is ideal for location, climate, brimlike atmosphere and modern up-to-date features.

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Special Rates For Prolonged Stays

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ADMIRABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP.

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FIRST-CLASS FAMILY, RESIDENTIAL AND TOURIST HOTEL.

Telephone in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies' lounge.

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FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE HOTEL, most central location within the vicinity of all the principal Banks.

Sited for the Best Food, Refreshments, Accommodation and Cleanliness. Cuisine under European Supervision. A First Class string Orchestra, under selections from 5.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.

Special monthly terms for residents and for Shipping.

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For purifying the Blood and cooling the system.

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Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.

Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to

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Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

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JUST ARRIVED FROM JAPAN A FULLY QUALIFIED ARTIST WITH APPARATUS AND MATERIALS WHICH CAN FINISH IN AN HOUR.

PRICE 2.00 per 8-pcs. for Post Card.

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ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON FOUNDRY. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft of 200 feet long.

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Shipyard, Sham-Pui-Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 18.

Estimates furnished on application.

WONG PING WA, Manager.

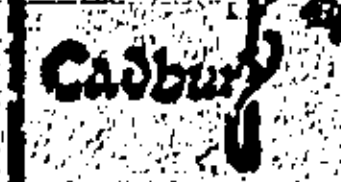
Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

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HIGHEST GRADE

BRITISH MADE



"BOURNVILLE COCOA represents the highest grade of nutritive cocoa at present on the market; it fully maintains its high reputation in food value and delicacy of flavour, and is second to none in any respect whatever."
—The Medical Magazine, March, 1912.

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In Tins and Fancy Boxes

Specialty Packed for Export

"FROM THE FACTORY IN A GARDEN," BOURNVILLE, ENGLAND.

Hongkong, Dec. 12, 1907.

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High Class English Jewellery.

THE 'CHINA MAIL'
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WITH TABLE AND TRACKS OF PAST DISTURBANCES

Price 50 cents.

Quality.

With LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,
a few drops sprinkled over the meat,
fish or cheese, &c., are all that is
required to impart the most delicious
piquancy and flavour.

The QUALITY and concentration of its
ingredients make a little of this sauce go
a long way.

Lea & Perrins
The Original and Genuine
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Obtain quotations from

THE CHINA MAIL OFFICE

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European Supervision

Moderate Price

A Natural
Remedy

Time was when disease was thought to be due
to the direct influence of evil spirits, and exorcism
and magic were invoked to cast it out.
Science has taught us wisdom. The evil
spirits exist still. We call them "Disease
germs," and they also must be cast out. Once
lodged in the stomach or intestines, fever with
its hallucinations, or biliousness with its aches
and pains, is the result.

ENO'S
FRUIT SALT

is the approved remedy for driving out disease
germs. Its action is quick and thorough. It
clears the intestines, rouses the torpid liver to new
life, stimulates the mucous membrane to a healthy
action, and cleanses and invigorates the whole
digestive tract.

It may be safely taken at any time by young
or old.
It is very effective in the early stage of Diarrhoea
by removing the irritating cause.
Be prepared for emergencies by always keeping
a bottle in the house.

Preparation by

ENO, LTD., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, ENGLAND.
SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE

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(MITSU BISHI CO.)

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For particulars, apply to

K. KATO,
Manager,
No. 2, PRINCE STREET,
HONGKONG.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK
ING CORPORATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that an
INTERIM DIVIDEND of £2.50 per
share, subject to deduction of Income
Tax, has been declared for the Half Year
ending 30th June 1915, at rate £10.5/16
per share.

The DIVIDEND will be PAYABLE on
and after MONDAY the 16th August 1915,
at the Offices of the Corporation, where
Shareholders are requested to apply for
Warrants.

THE REGISTER OF SHARES of the
Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY
the 22nd of August to SATURDAY the 14th
August 1915 (both days inclusive) during
which period no Transfer of Shares can be
Registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, July 12, 1915.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF THREE
AND HALF DOLLARS PER SHARE for the
Six Months ending 30th June 1915 will
be PAYABLE on THURSDAY 25th July
on which date Dividend Warrants may
be obtained on Application at the Com-
pany's Office.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, July 13, 1915.

THE WEST POINT BUILDING
COMPANY LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Two
DOLLARS PER SHARE for the Six
Months ending 30th June 1915 will
be PAYABLE on THURSDAY 25th July,
on which date Dividend Warrants may
be obtained on Application at the Com-
pany's Office.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Acting Secretary to the
HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT
AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

GENERAL AGENTS for the
WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LTD.
Hongkong, July 13, 1915.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

BUTTER & CHEESE.

The following prices approved by
the Board Committee will come into
force on and after 24th May, 1915.

Dairy Butter: \$1.10 per lb.
Dairy Butter: \$1.10
Butter: \$1.00
Butter: \$1.00
Cheese: \$1.00

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In the Wonderful "Pall Mall" Turkish Blend you get all
the rare qualities of the world's choicest tobaccos—flavor that's
mellow, sweet, delightful—rich fragrances and exquisite mild-
ness found only in the highest types of Turkish and domestic
leaf. This Quality has made "Pall Mall" the largest high
grade selling brand in America to-day.

THE FUTURE OF CHINA.

With affairs temporarily quiet in China,
we may, perhaps, indulge in a few gen-
eralizations concerning that country. We
are prompted to do so after reading the
very interesting address which Dr. Arthur
H. Smith recently read before the mem-
bers of the Saturday Club at Shanghai
on the future of China. Even to this day
it may be said that there is scarcely any
other country and people so little under-
stood in the West as China and the
Chinese. The prevailing ignorance is not,
of course, so colossal as it was, say, only
a few years ago, but of the character,
temperament, environment, and ideals of
the Chinese as a nation there is still a
striking example of what we mean when
we need only recall the way in which the
establishment of the Chinese Republic
was discussed by many of the responsible
newspapers in this country. It was taken
for granted and written about much in
the same way as would have been the
case if, for example, a Republican
Government had been established in
Spain. Those who knew and understood
China were under no such illusion. In the
general exclamations, which greeted
the birth of the first Chinese Republic
their voices were heard only faintly, but
time was on their side. True they were
confronted with the outward fabric of
the Republic, but they knew that in so
far as it was merely a Western institution
planted down in China it was doomed
to failure. Their predictions, as we
know, were soon realised. The political
pruning knife of Yuan Shih-kai mer-
cilessly lopped off the Western excrescences
—a process which was continued until
the Republic was fashioned almost en-
tirely on Chinese lines. It would be
easy to multiply examples of misconception
of the trend of Chinese thought and
life, but it is unnecessary for our pur-
pose.

It is instructive, however, to take
note of the words of an observer like
Dr. Arthur Smith, who has lived and worked
amongst the Chinese. He puts forth
ideas and sentiments concerning China
and its future which our seldom seen
dwelt upon by writers at home. He
comes to the conclusion that, in spite of
all vicissitudes, nothing can prevent the
Chinese as a nation from becoming one
of the great forces of the world. Form-
ing a view of the future on general prin-
ciples, the first principle, says Dr. Smith,
must be that, whatever happened,
200,000,000 or more of Chinese were a
factor in the human race that had not
to be reckoned with. The second prin-
ciple was that history had shown that
the historic destiny of China could be
changed into unity. This was to be ac-
complished by better communication, by
the circulation of newspapers and books,
by the lecture—which was becoming a
prominent feature of Chinese life—and
by a broad and deep education. China
might conceivably be overrun by great
military forces. It had been done in the
past, and it could be done again. But
China could never be administered by an
other country. Any country or group of
countries taking possession of China and
managing it as an outlying dependency
would find it absolutely necessary in time
to relinquish that task or else submit to
financial and economic ruin. Yet, as
our readers well know, it was not so many
years ago that the various Powers were
talking glibly of partitioning up China
as though it were quite a feasible polit-
ical project. We may recall that a

well-known commentator once likened
China to a jelly-fish. You might slice
it up, but it made very little impression,
as the severed parts joined together again.
The partition of China therefore, is
easier to talk about than to accomplish.
As Dr. Smith says, the Chinese are the
most homogeneous as well as the most
numerous people on the face of the earth.
The world could not get on without the
Chinese. The Chinese qualities of
patience, and perseverance had carried
the race on for thousands of years, and
he believed, would carry it on for thou-
sands more. "China and the Chinese"
were convertible terms. "China" was
the Chinese; the Chinese were China.
It was the only nation in the world that
had never been turned from its ancestral
seats, and he believed it never would be.
With regard to the future government of
the country, Dr. Smith said the first
need of today was the need of serious
reform, and the first thing to be aimed
at was greater cohesion. There should
be less provincial jealousy and more
national co-operation. The people of the
north and the west, and of Canton, must
learn to tolerate each other even if they
could not learn to work together. They
had perhaps been shown the need and the
importance of this more under the Pres-
ident than under any preceding Dynasty,
but they had still much to learn. An-
other necessary reform was in the sphere
of morals. The Chinese had the highest
system of morals in the world, outside
Christianity, which was held to be the
highest; but the morality of the State
had got to be better. There must be
public honesty. The official must be
honest; and every man not an official
should see that he was honest. All
friends of China will hope that her
evolution will proceed on the lines in-
dicated by Dr. Smith; so that she may
eventually take her place among the
great nations of the world—London
and China Express.

GERMANY'S PERIL.

The Fear of Invasion.

The latest communication from the
"Eye-witness" with General Headquarters
contains the following quotation from a
special article which appeared on May 15
in a military paper—"The Little War
News"—on the occasion of the birthday
of the Crown Prince of Bavaria,
which is illustrative of the incentives
issued to the German troops.

Comrades, if the enemy were to invade
our land, do you think he would leave
one stone upon another of our fathers'
houses, our churches, and all the works
of a thousand years of love and toil?
and if your strong arms did not hold
back the English (God damn them) and
the French (God annihilate them), do
you think they would spare your
homes and your loved ones? What
would these prizes from the Isles do to
you if they were to set foot on German
soil?

This outbreak is rather remarkable, inas-
much as it is an exhortation to defend the
soil of the Fatherland, not to drive back
the Allies and capture Calais or Paris—
pertinences about which we have up till
now heard so much.

NEW WIRELESS STATION.

It is notified that the radio telegraph
station at Cape D'Aguilar will be opened
for the transmission of radio telegrams to
and from ships on the 15th inst. Messages
for transmission to ships will be received:
(a) at the Telegraph Station, General Post
Office, Yee Ho Hall, between 9 a.m. and 8
p.m. on week days; (b) at the Telegraph
Office, Room No. 16, 2nd floor, General
Office Building, between 7 a.m. and 8
p.m. and between 8 p.m. and 10 p.m. on
week days, and between 7 a.m. and 10 p.m.
on Sundays and Public Holidays.
The cost and land line charges will be
—Medium rate radio telegrams of 10
words \$3.00. For each additional word
after the first ten \$3.00.
The local charges must be added to
the ship or station charges of the receiving
Station. These charges will be accepted
at the Telegraph Station, General Post
Office.
Only telegrams in plain language will be
received.

THE ITALIAN INFANTRY.

MARCHING POWERS OF THE
BERSAGLIERI.

The chief pride of the Bersaglieri is
their marching powers, says the "Man-
chester Guardian." During the war be-
tween Russia and Japan the distances
covered by the infantry of the latter
Power were regarded as almost incred-
ible, and it was asserted in several quar-
ters that no European troops could vie
with them in powers of endurance. The
Italian Light Infantry accepted the im-
plied challenge, and speedily showed that
not only could they cover the same
amount of ground with comparative ease,
but that they could do one better and
yet finish fresh. They give rather a
curious explanation of their powers—that
when the men are marching they are
supplied with a large amount of ordinary
lost sugar, which sustains them better
than anything else could do, and at the
same time does not need a halt to be
called for them to consume it.

During the manoeuvres of the French
army some four or five years ago the
commanding officer of one of the foot
regiments decided to carry out a similar
experience with his men, and received
the necessary permission from his su-
periors. He had them paraded early one
morning, served them with a substantial
ration of sugar, not a little to their sur-
prise, and sent them off on their way.
The result was extraordinary. Examina-
tion showed that they had covered a
greater distance, with fewer mishaps,
than had previously been accomplished
in the same time by French troops on
the march. Therefore sugar now forms
a very important part of the dietary of
the French army.

TRAINED ON ROUGH GROUND.
The Bersaglieri are trained on rough
ground. They are used to the hills and
valleys of Piedmont, from which the
greater part of their number is drawn,
and they surmount obstacles of every
kind with an agility that is surprising
to an English spectator. An illustration
of this was supplied during the annual
manoeuvres of the Italian army in 1910,
when a number of this force was specially
tasked to carry out an "obstacle race"
upon novel and very extensive lines.
Formidable impediments were erected
over some miles of ground, including
walls and fences that one would hesitate
to take a well-trained hunter at. These
lithic soldiers, however, took them almost
without losing their stride.

Their shooting, too, is fully on a par
with their marching and running powers.
They carry a modified form of the Mann-
licher-Carcano rifle, with which they are
expert. Accustomed to fire at a running
target, since nearly every member of
the Bersaglieri is a born hunter, they
can hit a mark at a distance that would
leave an Austrian trooper puzzled even
to see. The description that a former
French Minister of War applied to them
as "disciplined brigands" was by no
means inapt, though they fight scrup-
ulously fairly, and the code of honour
among them is very high.

They possess discipline and a dash that
is beyond praise, while their lack of the
best-iron discipline of the barrack square
is something to drive a soldier of the
old-fashioned school almost to despair.
Admittedly they are better when on the
offensive than behind fortifications, one
sees them at their best in a swift initia-
tive where the bayonet decides.

Long before the recent war in North-
ern Africa, the military leaders of Italy
had learnt the value of these light in-
fantrymen, and their effort ever since has
been to increase their number and to
develop their training. Particularly has
this been the case since the outbreak of
this war, and Italy has never been so
strong in these troops as now. In pre-
vious days the Bersaglieri were divided
into three lines, of which the English
reserve would be, roughly, first line,
second line, and militia. Since August, how-
ever, the whole of these three classes
have been placed upon a war footing.
The Bersaglieri are normally divided into
ten regiments of three battalions, roughly
about three thousand men each, on a war
footing, but many new regiments have
been raised during the past six months.
Every man is picked, and even if re-
jected from this force, is absorbed into
the infantry of the line. To eight reg-
iments a battalion of cyclists is attached.
Actual experiment has shown that a
trooper, picked as haphazard, and with-
out previous training, could carry four
bicycles on his shoulders and run out-
pace the swiftest infantry pursuit that
could be sent against him. These cyclist
battalions are especially destined to
accompany the Bersaglieri cavalry in the
field. These Italian cyclists excited the
interest of the late General Sir Charles
Douglas, and he was anxious that a sim-
ilar force should be introduced into the
British army.

COUGHING INTO

CONSUMPTION.

Only a Cough, but you can't

while it is ONLY a cough.

WATERBURY'S

METABOLIZED

COD LIVER OIL

COMPOUND.

The latest preparation made

for combating severe coughs

CURES any cough that is

a cough. Any phlegm

or all children

SOLD EVERYWHERE

Price 1/6, 1/3, 1/4, 1/2, 1

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE

ANY EUROPEAN, NON-ASIATIC or
INDIAN desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in writing for per-
mission to do so to the Captain Super-
intendent of Police, at least 48 hours
before the intended hour of departure,
giving name, nationality, age, sex, height
and occupation of the applicant, and
stating the name of the steamer or other
vessel or the hour of the train by which
the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants
should apply in person for their passes at
the Central Police Station between the
hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to
4 p.m. daily.
Hongkong, July 9, 1915.

WANTED.

POSITION by a young Lady with
experience as Typist and General
Office assistant.
Apply "S.A."
c/o "China Mail" Office.
Hongkong, July 12, 1915.

WANTED.

IN September, a furnished or unfur-
nished House on the Peak, for a year
or longer.
F. C. JENKIN,
Princes Buildings.
Hongkong, July 6, 1915.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

FROM this date or until further notice,
during my temporary absence from
the Colony, Mr. C. M. G. BURNIE will
act as Secretary of the Company.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, July 12, 1915.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF
CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

FROM this date or until further notice,
during my temporary absence from
the Colony, Mr. C. M. G. BURNIE will
act as Secretary of the Society.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, July 12, 1915.

KOWLOON CANTON RAILWAY
(British Section).

NOTICE.

FOR the convenience of Residents at
the Peak the train at present ad-
vertised to leave SAUK CHU at 9.25 p.m.
(arriving at Kowloon at 10.15 p.m.) will
on and from WEDNESDAY, July 14th,
have SAUK CHU at 9.00 p.m. calling at
SHEUNG SHUI at 9.15 p.m. and arrive at
Kowloon at 9.45 p.m.
By Order,
H. P. WINSLOW,
Manager.

Kowloon, July 8, 1915.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO.
LIMITED.

A SHIRT ENGINEER (Marine Engi-
neer Preferred) is required at the
ELECTRIC COMPANY'S GENERAT-
ING STATION. No objection to married
men.
First applications in writing, accom-
panied by details of experience and rating,
to Station Superintendent, Generating
Station, Wanchai.
Hongkong, July 13, 1915.

MARTIN'S
APIOL-STEEL
PILLS
A French Preparation for all ailments
connected with the bowels and stomach.
It is the most powerful and effective
remedy for constipation, indigestion,
flatulence, and all other ailments of the
digestive system. It is sold in all
chemist and druggist shops.
MARTIN'S
APIOL-STEEL
PILLS

PATELL & CO.

Exporters & Importers

General Merchants

and

Commission Agents.

HONGKONG, CANTON

SHANGHAI, AND

HONG KONG.

FOR all orders, please apply to the
Manager, PATELL & CO., 10, WING LEE
STREET, HONG KONG.

EXTRA TO THE CHINA MAIL

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1915.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Corps Orders by Lieut.-Col. A. Chapman, V.D.

JOINED.

Private H. Pomeroy joined the Corps 13th inst., and was posted to Right Section M.G. Co.

LEAVE.

Private J. J. S. Kennedy is granted leave of absence from 16.7.15 to 16.9.15.

ENGINEER COMPANY.

Reference Corps Order No. 3 of 25.6.15, per S. Hamer is transferred from there to Stonecutters.

MUSKETRY (PART I).

Recruits of all units and H.K.V.R. who have never fired a Musket Course, at King's Park Range on Saturday, 17th inst. at 2.30 p.m. Uniform must be as per S. Hamer, R.E., will attend. Each unit must send one N.C.O. from each unit and one recruit to fire must attend to assist the instructor.

KING'S PARK RANGE.

The Range is allotted to the Hongkong Reserve from 4 p.m. till dusk on Friday, 15th inst.

PARADES.

Parades for Thursday, 15th inst., at 5 p.m. —

C.O. and men of Nos. 1 and 2 Sections, Artillery Battery and Scots Co. have not been passed out. Squad and rifle exercises on Cricket Ground — Sergt. Bullock.

Snapping Section — Morse flag examination of 10 men, as detailed by Sergt. Blair, at Headquarters.

DETAIL.

Gun Club Hill, Kowloon — Duty until 17th inst. — Civil Ser. company, and 2 members of Right Section M.G. Co. Officer on duty: Capt. Hill.

Prisoners of War Camp, Kowloon —

On duty to-night: Centre Section M.G. Co. Officer on duty: Lieut. Wright.

On duty to-morrow night: Left Sec., M.G. Co. and the following members of Right Section M.G. Co.: — Ptes. Archie, Cordeiro, Greaves, Machado, Mirza, Pereira and Rocha. Officer on duty: Capt. Armstrong.

On duty 16th instant: No. 1 Section Artillery Battery and the following members of Right Section, M.G. Co.: — Ptes. Alves, Anderson, D'Azevedo, Ellis, J. L. Goldenberg and C. A. Goldenberg. Officer on duty: Capt. Wolfe.

Orderly Officer until 17th inst.: Lieut. Rees.

Orderly Sergeant until 17th inst.: Sergt. Longmire.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVE.

Orders by Major Wakeman, O.C.H.K.V.R.

PARADES.

"A," "B" and "C" Companies will parade on Friday, July the 16th, outside the Law Courts at 5.15 p.m. for Battalion Drill and Skirmishing, Happy Valley. Dress: Drill Order. Shirts Sleeves.

RECRUITS.

Recruits will parade under Sgt. Maj. Bond on the Cricket Ground at 5.15 p.m. on Monday, July the 19th, Wednesday, July the 21st, and Thursday, July the 22nd. Dress: Drill Order. Shirts Sleeves.

"D" COY.

"D" Co. will parade at Volunteer Headquarters on Wednesday, July the 21st, at 5.30 p.m. under Sgt. Major Cooke. Dress: Drill Order.

SIGNALLERS.

Signallers will parade at Murray Battery on Wednesday, July the 21st at 5.30 p.m.

CLASS OF INSTRUCTION.

A class of instruction will be held on the Cricket Ground at 5.30 p.m. on Tuesday, July the 20th, and Thursday July the 22nd, under Sgt. Maj. Bond. Dress: Drill Order. Shirts Sleeves.

GUN CLUB HILL AND P. OF W. CAMP. The H.K.V.R. will relieve the B.K.V.C. on Saturday July the 17th.

DETAIL.

AT PRISONERS OF WAR CAMP.

Saturday July 17 Secs. 1 and 2 of A Co.
Sunday July 18 Secs. 1 and 2 of B Co.
Monday July 19 Secs. 1 and 2 of C Co.
Tuesday July 20 Secs. 3 and 4 of A Co.
Wednesday July 21 Secs. 3 and 4 of B Co.
Thursday July 22 Secs. 2, 3 and 4 of C Co.

AT GUN CLUB HILL.

Saturday July 17 Secs. 3 and 4 of A Co.
Sunday July 18 Secs. 3 and 4 of B Co.
Monday July 19 Secs. 2, 3 and 4 of C Co.
Tuesday July 20 Secs. 1 and 2 of A Co.
Wednesday July 21 Secs. 1 and 2 of B Co.
Thursday July 22 Secs. 1 of C Co.

The guard for Prisoners of War Camp will parade daily at Star Ferry Wharf Hongkong at 6.10 p.m.
The guard for Gun Club Hill will parade nightly at Star Ferry Wharf Hongkong at 9.15 p.m. Dress: Full Marching Order.

TRANSFERS.

Ptes. G. A. Woodcock and R. Innes are transferred to "D" Coy.

POSTINGS.

Ptes. F. W. Black and A. G. Pile having joined are posted to "B" Coy. Section 1 and 2 respectively.

ORDERLY OFFICER.

Orderly Officer from Saturday morning, July the 17th, to Friday morning, July the 23rd: 2/Lieut. C. H. Blason.

ORDERLY SERGEANT.

Orderly Sergeant from Saturday morning, July the 17th, to Friday morning, July 23rd: Sergt. D. Tolan.

MUSKETRY PART I.

All Recruits of A. B. & C. Companies who have not fired Part I will attend King's Park Range on Saturday July 17th at 2.30 p.m.

Printed and Published for THE CHINA MAIL, Limited, by HORACE MURRAY BAIN, No. 5, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.



Hughes and Hough

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT,
AND ADMIRALTY.

General Auctioneers
AND
Share, Coal and
General Brokers.

PROPRIETORS
"TO-KWA-WAN"
COAL STORAGE.

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ALL TELEGRAPHIC CODES.

Telegraphic Address
MEIRION HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on

FRIDAY,

the 16th July, 1915, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A QUANTITY OF
VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND
BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, &c., &c.

As follows:—
TEAKWOOD.—Sofas, Chesterfield
Sofas and Chairs (New), Bedroom
Sofas, Dining Room Furniture, Toilet
Tables, Wardrobes, Washstands, &c.,
Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension
Dining Tables and Chairs, &c., &c.

BLACKWOOD.—Cabinets, Chairs,
Flower Stands, Brackets, Marble-top
Tables, Card Tables, Stools, Photo Frames,
&c., &c.

Also
Dinner Services and Crockery Ware,
Cupboards, Cooking Stove, Piano by Broad-
wood & Sons, Carpets and Rugs, Glass and
Sundry B.P. Ware, Electric Reading
Lamps, &c., &c. and 5 Rubber Tyred Bicycles
(in good condition). AND A LARGE
QUANTITY OF PONGEE SILK TO
BE SOLD IN SMALL LOTS.

Catalogues will be issued.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 10, 1915. 594

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of THE GOVERNMENT),

on

SATURDAY,

the 17th July, 1915, at 11 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 3, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A number of pairs of Lady's and Gent's
Boots and Shoes, Sun Shades, Umbrellas,
Raincoats, Suit Cases, Several lots House-
hold Linen, &c., &c.

Also
Sewing Machines (new), Typewriters,
&c.

Four Cases White and Tan Boot Dressing
to be sold in small lots to suit purchasers.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 12, 1915. 599

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on

TUESDAY,

the 20th July, 1915, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A QUANTITY OF
VALUABLE TEAKWOOD
FURNITURE, &c., &c.

As follows:—
One 11k Tapestry-covered Drawing
Room Suite, An Assortment of Bedroom
Furniture, Up-olstered Arm-chairs and
Sofas, Carpets, Brass and Brass-mounted
Bedsteads, 8 de-borders, Dinner Waggon,
Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, &c.,
etc., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass and
E.P. Ware, Cooking Stove, Cutlery, &c., &c.

Also
One 11k Blackwood Wardrobe, One
4-fold Blackwood Screen (Porcelain
Front), 11k Teapots, Bottles, &c.,
One Piano, several pairs Lace Curtains
(NEW) & 1st Sewing Machine, One
American Chair and Tobacco Utensil, One
American Safe and 2 Remington Type-
writers, Electric Standard Lamps.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 13, 1915. 606

UNITED STATES AND GERMAN PIRATES.

THE AMERICAN NOTE.

Solemn Warning.

Guarantees Demanded.

Washington, June 11.

The following is the complete text of the American Note addressed to Mr. Gerard, the United States Ambassador in Berlin, in reply to the German answer to the first American Note regarding the sinking of the Lusitania, dated June 12.

You are instructed to deliver textually the following to the Minister of Foreign Affairs:—
In compliance with your Excellency's request, I did not fail to transmit to my Government immediately upon their receipt your Note of May 28 in reply to my Note of May 13, and your supplementary Note of June 1, setting forth the conclusion so far reached by the Imperial German Government concerning the attacks on the American steamers Cushing and Guilford.

I am now instructed by my Government to communicate the following in reply:—
The Government of the United States notes with gratification the full recognition by the Imperial German Government, in discussing the cases of the Cushing and the Guilford, of the principle of freedom of all parts of the open sea to neutral ships, and the frank willingness of the Imperial German Government to acknowledge and to meet its liability where the fact of an attack upon neutral ships, which have not been guilty of any hostile act, by German aircraft or vessels of war is satisfactorily established, and the Government of the United States will, in due course, lay before the Imperial German Government, as it requests, full information concerning the attack on the steamer Cushing.

THE LUSITANIA AFFAIR.

With regard to the sinking of the steamer Lusitania, by which an American citizen lost his life, the Government of the United States is surprised to find the Imperial German Government contending that an effort on the part of a merchantman to escape capture or secure assistance alters the obligation of the officer seeking to make the capture in respect to the safety of the lives of those on board the merchantman, although the vessel had ceased her attempt to escape when she was torpedoed.

These are not new circumstances. They have been in the minds of statesmen and international jurists throughout the development of naval warfare, and the Government of the United States does not understand that they have ever been held to alter the principles of humanity, upon which it has insisted. Nothing but actual forcible resistance or continued efforts to escape by flight when ordered to stop for the purpose of visit on the part of a merchantman has ever been held to forfeit the lives of her passengers and crew.

The Government of the United States, however, does not understand that the Imperial German Government is seeking in this case to relieve itself of liability, but only intends to set forth the circumstances which led the commander of the submarine to allow himself to be hurried into the course he took.

LUSITANIA.

Your Excellency's Note, in discussing the loss of American lives resulting from the sinking of the steamship Lusitania, adverts at some length to certain information which the Imperial German Government has received with regard to the character and outfit of that vessel, and your Excellency expresses the fear that this information has not been brought to the attention of the United States. It is stated that the Lusitania was undoubtedly equipped with machine guns, that she was supplied with trained gunners, with special ammunition, that she was transporting troops from Canada, that she was carrying cargo not permitted under the laws of the United States to a vessel also carrying passengers, and that she was serving, in virtual effect, as an auxiliary to the naval forces of Great Britain.

Fortunately, these are matters concerning which the Government of the United States is in a position to give the Imperial German Government official information. Of the facts alleged in your Excellency's Note, if true, the Government of the United States would have been bound to take official cognizance.

Performing its recognized duty as a neutral Power and enforcing its national laws, it was its duty to see to it that the Lusitania was not armed for offensive action, that she was not serving as a transport, that she did not carry cargo prohibited by the statutes of the United States, and that if, in fact, she was a naval vessel of Great Britain, she should not receive clearance as a merchantman.

It is performed that duty. It enforced its statutes with scrupulous vigilance through its regularly constituted officials, and it is able, therefore, to assure the Imperial German Government that it has been misinformed.

IRRELEVANT CONTENTIONS.

If the Imperial German Government should deem itself to be in possession of convincing evidence that the officials of the Government of the United States did not perform these duties with thoroughness, the Government of the United States would be bound to take official cognizance.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of THE GOVERNMENT),

at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

One Grand Piano by

John Broadwood & Sons.

One Boudoir Grand Piano by

Brimmead & Sons

in good condition.

Full Particulars from the Undersigned.

Terms:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, May 20, 1915. 44

DON'T Form after the show, Supper, and Light Refreshments.

ALEXANDRA GARDEN.
Open till midnight.

States Sincerely hopes that it will submit that evidence for consideration.

Whatever may be the contentions of the Imperial German Government regarding the carriage of contraband of war on board the Lusitania, or regarding the explosion of that material by a torpedo, it need only be said that in the view of this Government, these contentions are irrelevant to the question of the legality of the methods used by the German naval authorities in sinking the vessel.

But the sinking of passenger ships involves principles of humanity which throw into the background any special circumstances of detail that may be thought to affect the case—principles which life it, as the Imperial German Government will be no doubt quick to recognize and acknowledge, out of the class of ordinary subjects of diplomatic discussion or international controversy.

Whatever may be the other facts regarding the Lusitania the principal fact is that a great steamer, primarily and chiefly for the conveyance of passengers, carrying more than 1,000 souls, who had no part or lot in the conduct of the war, was torpedoed and sunk without so much as a challenge or warning, and that men, women, and children were sent to their death in circumstances unparalleled in modern warfare.

"GRAVE RESPONSIBILITY."

The fact that more than a hundred American citizens were among those who perished made it the duty of the Government of the United States to speak of these things, and once more, with solemn emphasis, to call the attention of the Imperial German Government to the grave responsibility which the Government of the United States conceives it has incurred in this tragic occurrence and to the indisputable principle upon which that responsibility rests. The Government of the United States is contending for something much greater than the mere rights of property and the privileges of commerce.

It is contending for nothing less high and sacred than the rights of humanity which every Government honours itself in respecting, which no Government is justified in resigning on behalf of those under its care and authority. Only on her actual resistance to capture or refusal to stop when ordered to do so for the purpose of visit could have afforded the commander of the submarine any justification for so much as putting the lives of those on board the ship in jeopardy.

This principle, the Government of the United States understands, the explicit instructions issued on Aug. 3, 1914, by the Imperial German Admiralty to its commanders at sea have recognized and embodied, as do the naval codes of all other nations, and upon it every trader and seaman had a right to depend. It is upon this principle of humanity, as well as upon the law founded on this principle, that the United States must stand.

The Government of the United States is happy to observe that your Excellency's Note closes with the intimation that the Imperial German Government is willing, now as before, to accept the good offices of the United States in an attempt to come to an understanding with the Government of Great Britain, whereby the character and conditions of war upon the sea may be changed. The Government of the United States would consider it a privilege thus to serve its friends and the world. It stands ready at any time to convey to either Government any information or suggestion that the other may be willing to have it convey, and it cordially invites the Imperial German Government to make use of its services in this way at its convenience.

The whole world is concerned in anything that may bring about great partial accommodation of interests or in any way mitigate the effects of the present distressing conflict. In the meantime, whatever arrangements may be made between the parties to the war, whatever may be the opinion of the Imperial German Government, have been the provocation or circumstantial justification for the past acts of its commanders at sea. The Government of the United States emphatically looks to see the justice and humanity of the Government of Germany vindicated in all cases where Americans are wronged or their rights as neutrals invaded.

REPRESENTATIONS REHEARSED.

The Government of the United States, therefore, very earnestly, very solemnly, renews the representations of the Note transmitted to the Imperial German Government on May 13, and reiterates these representations on the principles of humanity, the universally recognized code of international law, and the ancient friendship of the German nation.

The Government of the United States cannot admit that the proclamation of a war zone from which neutral ships have been warned to keep away, may be made to operate as in any degree an abbreviation of the rights either of American shipmasters or American citizens, bound on their lawful errands as passengers in merchant ships of belligerent nationality.

It does not understand the Imperial German Government to question those rights. It understands it also to accept as established beyond question, the principle that the lives of non-combatants cannot lawfully or righteously be put in jeopardy by the capture or destruction of an unresisting merchantman, and to recognize the obligation to take sufficient precaution to ascertain whether the suspected merchantman is, in fact, of belligerent nationality, or, in fact, carrying contraband of war under a neutral flag. The Government of the United States deems it reasonable to expect that the Imperial German Government will adopt the measures necessary to put these principles into practice with respect to the safeguarding of American lives and American ships, and make assurances that this shall be done. (Signed) Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, and interim.

in these representations on the principles of humanity, the universally recognized code of international law, and the ancient friendship of the German nation.

The Government of the United States cannot admit that the proclamation of a war zone from which neutral ships have been warned to keep away, may be made to operate as in any degree an abbreviation of the rights either of American shipmasters or American citizens, bound on their lawful errands as passengers in merchant ships of belligerent nationality.

It does not understand the Imperial German Government to question those rights. It understands it also to accept as established beyond question, the principle that the lives of non-combatants cannot lawfully or righteously be put in jeopardy by the capture or destruction of an unresisting merchantman, and to recognize the obligation to take sufficient precaution to ascertain whether the suspected merchantman is, in fact, of belligerent nationality, or, in fact, carrying contraband of war under a neutral flag. The Government of the United States deems it reasonable to expect that the Imperial German Government will adopt the measures necessary to put these principles into practice with respect to the safeguarding of American lives and American ships, and make assurances that this shall be done. (Signed) Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, and interim.

SUBJECT TO GUARANTEES.

The Note to Germany is couched in much more friendly terms than it was believed would be used when Germany's unsatisfactory reply to the previous Note was received. It has become known that President Wilson is not opposed to this idea of the investigation and diplomatic discussion of disputes between Germany and the United States, but he feels that before such a course can be agreed to some guarantee must be given that, pending such discussion, the lives of Americans will not be jeopardized, and that the United States will not be required to yield any of her rights while the discussion is proceeding.

In fact, Germany's acquiescence in the demand that there shall be no repetition of the attacks on Americans and American vessels must be secured before diplomatic negotiations on the subject can continue.

It is stated authoritatively that the Note is regarded in official circles as a friendly reply, but as making clear the firm insistence of the United States Government on the principles expressed in the Notes of Feb. 10 and May 13. State Department officials take sharp issue with Mr. Bryan's interpretation of its contents. They declare that there is no ground for the assertion that it would necessarily lead to war, and that such a contingency can arise only if there is a repetition of the attacks on American lives and vessels. Their view is that failure to secure reparation for the sinking of the Lusitania might mean a severance of diplomatic relations, but hostilities would be precipitated only by warlike acts on the part of Germany.—Reuter.

AMERICAN APPROVAL.

Americans generally approve the tone and substance of President Wilson's rejoinder to Berlin. If anything, to quote the "New York World," it errs on the side of moderation, and contains nothing to justify Mr. Bryan's sorry description of the Cabinet in a moment of crisis. It is argued, indeed, that the rejoinder is not so strong as the first Note which Mr. Bryan signed, and that therefore Mr. Bryan's efforts to-day to win opinion to his side are all the more lamentable.

The reply to Germany's Note is the appeal of a nation of the twentieth century to a nation that has reverted to the principles and practices of the thirteenth, says the "New York Times." "The demands of the barons which obtained Magna Charta from King John are the demands we now make of Germany that she shall recognize the natural principles of justice and humanity, that she shall acknowledge the laws without which men could enjoy no equality of right."

America honestly desires to remain at peace with Germany, and it is believed here that Dr. Wilson's rejoinder, while firmly phrased in repeating Washington's request that international laws shall be obeyed and the rights of humanity respected, makes the path of compliance not steeper but easier for Germany.

Mr. Bryan, who has hitherto been denounced as a "secret accessory of England," by the German-American newspapers, has suddenly become the idol and hero of the "New Yorker Staats-Zeitung," admits to-day that he has done grievous injustice by his criticisms of this "noble statesman," this "humble disciple of the Prince of Peace."

As to the "immediate return," Americans, judged by what one hears and reads here, are not worrying very much. They believe Dr. Wilson is the right man at the helm of State, and the Note of the "New Yorker Staats-Zeitung" admits to-day that he has done grievous injustice by his criticisms of this "noble statesman," this "humble disciple of the Prince of Peace."

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ACTIONS.

Important Auction of LAND in SWAT-W.

L. MOORE & CO., LTD.

(ESTABLISHED 1874.)

Having been favoured with instructions from

The Trustee

of the estate of Frank Harry Hyde (in bankruptcy) will sell by Public Auction within their Sale Rooms

ON

TUESDAY, 10th August, 1915,

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That Valuable and very Desirable

PARCEL OF LAND

situated in the foreign settlements of Swatow and known as the site of the Swatow Hotel (which Hotel was recently destroyed by fire). The Area of the land is 3120 superficial feet.

The North boundary measures 52 feet and is bound by property of the Estate of Dirks & Co.

The South boundary measures 52 feet and is bound by a 15 foot road.

The East boundary measures 60 feet and is bounded by the Maritime Customs property.

The West boundary measures 60 feet and is bounded by a 16 foot road.

The property is in the heart of the Foreign settlement and comprises one of the best business sites in the port.

Conditions of Sale may be obtained on application to the office of this paper or direct from THE AUCTIONEERS.

SEALED BIDS

The Auction will, as advertised, be held in Shanghai and in order to give purchasers non-resident in Shanghai an opportunity to bid sealed offers in SHANGHAI TAELS will be accepted, which offers will be opened in the room at the time of the sale and in the presence of the Trustee.

L. MOORE & CO., LTD.,

45 Kiangsu Road, Shanghai.

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, July 13, 1915.

published to-day confirms the view that the President is determined to give Germany every chance to put herself in accord with the practices of civilized warfare, and to make it as easy as possible for the German Government to accede to the demands of the United States Government.

NOTE RECEIVED IN BERLIN.

AMSTERDAM, June 11.

A Berlin telegram states that according to the evening papers, President Wilson's reply to the German Note regarding the sinking of the Lusitania was handed to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs by Mr. Gerard, the American Ambassador, at about one o'clock to-day.

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A. S. WATSON & CO. Limited.

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STRONG, DURABLE
and **ARTISTIC**

BABY CARRIAGES
in
Wood and Cane
with
upholstery to match.

FOLDING CARRIAGES.
WM. POWELL, LTD.

THE DIARY.

MEMO. FOR TO-MORROW.

St. Stephen's Day.

General Memoranda.

- FRIDAY, July 16:—**
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Teakwood and Blackwood Furniture at Messrs. Hughes and Houghton.
- SATURDAY, July 17:—**
11 a.m.—Auction of Miscellaneous Goods (Books, Shoes, Raincoats, etc.) at Messrs. Hughes and Houghton.
- MONDAY, July 19:—**
5.30 p.m.—Victoria Recreation Club's Annual Meeting.
- TUESDAY, July 20:—**
None.—Jockey Club Extraordinary General Meeting.
- WEDNESDAY, July 21:—**
King of Greece's Birthday (1913).

THE EDWARD DISPENSARY.

O. KAMMING & CO., LTD.
Chemists and Druggists.

GREAT REDUCTIONS IN PRICES.

PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY DISPENSED
Pure Drugs, Patent Medicines, &c.A. GREEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.
Hongkong 179 59, 1915.

need not have occurred. The next stage was the attack on our merchant fleet, which, as it passed through the danger-zone at the rate of about fifteen hundred ships a week, could hardly be entirely missed. We seem now to have reached the stage when the merchant ship, too, is a mere prey, and these wonderful vessels of war, with their expert crews and expensive equipment, are now concentrating their energies on the sinking of little trawlers and murdering their crews. The German submarines have now got down to lifeboats and fishermen struggling in the sea. Is this to live in history as the von Tirpitz touch?

AMERICA'S MOVE TO GERMANY.

The complete text of the United States' last note to Germany, sent on June 10th, is published on page 3. The references to the "Palmar" and "Lusitania" are particularly interesting.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The sick despatched hence per s.s. "Chiyo Maru" on June 8 was delivered in New York on the 10th instant.

"This place is full of Germans and they are dancing their steps all over the place," writes a Kuling correspondent.

The G. O. C. gave permission for the ranks of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps to wear one of the badges of the French "75" gun to-day.

The newly formed Shanghai British Chamber of Commerce has appointed Mr. E. B. Stewart, Secretary for China of the London Missionary Society, as its Secretary.

We are notified by the Post Office that the mills for Canton, Wuchow, Shanghai and other West River ports are suspended on account of the floods in those districts.

The Jiji states that the chief men of the Chinese commercial societies in Shanghai collected from the Chinese shops all their Japanese wares, heaped them up and set fire to them.

The death has taken place at the European Hospital, Kuala Lumpur, of Mr. J. Mackenzie, C.M.S., of Messrs. Macao, Hall and Co., and formerly of the Federated Engineering Company.

Japanese trade with China in the first half year of 1915, compared with that of 1914, shows a decrease in exports to the amount of over Yen 28,000,000, while imports show an increase of over Yen 8,000,000.

One Chinese boatman and two boat-women were each fined \$2 by a C. M. M. Back with at the Marine Court this morning for mooring between prohibited hours. Three men and two women were fined \$5 each for mooring in a prohibited place at Yauwai Bay.

To-day, the most important of national French Fete days, is being celebrated as "The Day of the 75." A special collection was made on behalf of the French soldiers serving at the front and badges bearing a replica of the famous French gun were sold by the Toy Scouts.

The King has been pleased to give and grant unto Mr. John Stirling, Audit-Inspector, Inspector-General of Posts, Peking, His Majesty's Royal Licence and authority to wear the insignia of the Sixth Class of the Order of the Excellent Crop, a decoration conferred on him by the President of the Republic of China in recognition of valuable services rendered.

According to Northern papers a German named Gross has been arrested in the French Concession at Tientsin in connection with the murder of the woman whose body had been recovered from the river. The woman was known as Mary Price and is believed to have been the wife of a Russian subject named Foster who is now at Tientsin.

The Hongkong University has accepted the offer of Towkay Luke Yaw, C.M.G., of Singapore, of a loan of half a million dollars of interest for twenty years. Arrangements are now being made for the institution of four scholarships to enable poor youths to obtain an absolutely free University education. Two scholarships will be allotted to the Straits and two to the Federated Malay States.

Mr. H. G. C. Perry-Bystow and Captain Otter-Barry, joint authors of "With the Russians in Mongolia" have both seen much active service since they left Peking at the outbreak of the war. The former was invalided home from France with malaria, but only after five months spent more or less all the time at the front. He is rapidly getting better, and will shortly return. On the other hand, Captain Otter-Barry's nerves have been so much from the strain that he has been obliged to go on a voyage to Australia for his health.

THE WEST RIVER FLOODS.

UNPRECEDENTED IN HISTORY.
Canton in a Terrific Plight.

NO BUSINESS OF THE MILITARY.

The disaster as floods in the West River are devastating hundreds of houses and involving the deaths of numerous Chinese, were graphically described by Dr. W. H. D. Debon, of the American Mission, Yung-ching, who arrived in Hongkong from Canton this morning by the "Kialan".

Away up the country and around the Canton Delta the water has been sweeping down, flooding the river, the city of Canton and the Shamen in an appalling manner. Business on the Shamen is at a complete standstill, the offices and houses being flooded on the ground floor.

"Standing on the dock of the vessel," said Dr. Debon, "everything has a flat appearance, cramped and like a pigmy city for the water is up to the roofs of most of the Chinese houses. No boats are moored at the wharves and the flood bars by in a furious current. It is impossible for small craft to live in such a whirlpool. Junk and smaller boats have been wrecked away from their moorings and have drifted down in the torrent. The river is strewn with wreckage from houses and the paddy roots are floating down in huge quantities. All communication with the lower end of the North and West Rivers has been cut off and all the boats are mired. It being impossible to run against such a current."

Canton itself is stated to be flooded in certain parts to a depth of eight to ten feet. Many of the people have taken refuge up the trees to which the children have been made fast with ropes. The walls around compounds are being washed away, and on the ordinary level the water has reached the roofs of many Chinese dwellings. On the Fall side of the river and particularly in the Fine China village the effects of the flood have been very greatly felt. Over 100 boats had been upset and houses have been washed away carrying with them the original occupants who had ascended to the roofs to escape the rising current. "It is simply awful," said Dr. Debon, "and what is it like?" went on Dr. Debon. "The night before last it was unbearable. The water dashed into the houses, demolishing them at the rate of about one every twenty minutes. There was no shrieking by the people, their action was sudden, but only as a man as the water carried away his life. I have spoken with some of the oldest inhabitants and they have said that such a flood in unheated of. Yesterday it was six feet above the highest flood hitherto known. Inhabitants are having a fearful time and hundreds, if not thousands, have lost their lives. It is utterly impossible to estimate the damage to life and property, and it is to be greatly feared that when the floods abate there will be an epidemic of sickness and disease."

Dr. Debon described the deplorable situation at the Lunatic Asylum where he said there were 600 refugees with nothing to eat. Their kitchen was under water and what they wanted at once was a quantity of cooked food. Two hundred prisoners at the H. Y. N. College were in similar plight and help must be sent immediately if the lives of these people were to be spared. No engines were being landed and steam launches were the only means of conveyance. A way to the east of the Shamen Canton was being a big line on the same spot where the Chinese Post Office was demolished about three years ago, and it was impossible to give assistance as no one could reach there. Mails had stopped and no news was coming through. Other localities affected the Ming School containing over 100 inmates was flooded out and they were also in need of help. The missionaries were doing all they could to get people away to higher levels but means of transit were exhausted and no provisions were left. For the twenty-four hours ending yesterday noon the river had risen about two feet and it was then rising at the rate of an inch an hour. The rains ceased on Friday last and since then the weather has been good.

In conclusion, Dr. Debon emphasized the necessity of immediate assistance for those people who were unable to obtain cooked food, as all they doubtless have to subsist upon is raw rice.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

The statements of passengers and steamship officers coming back from Canton increase, if anything, one's view of the gravity of the situation there, and show that the floods at Canton and on the West River generally are growing rather than diminishing, with a consequent increase in the loss and destruction of life and property. An officer of the "Kialan," which arrived this morning from Canton, spoke very emphatically of the serious state of affairs. The cargo they took up from Hongkong could not be discharged and had to be brought back. In his view there was little probability that the regular cargo service, with proper facilities for discharge, would be resumed in less than a week. The passengers from Hongkong for Canton experienced great difficulty in getting ashore and had to try launch-owners anywhere else to get ashore for the privilege. On the return journey the passengers included a number of American missionaries and their wives and families. The missionaries, whose houses just before their departure had been infested with mosquitoes and mosquitoes, expressed the opinion that the distress would be appalling.

People on the Shamen, according to our informant, were "up to their arm pits in water." The German Mission was all flooded, and the church full of water. The steamship companies' godowns were flooded out, and great quantities of driftwood were floating about, as well as numbers of old weapons. The High Island beacon, was knocked down, and the telegraph services completely disrupted. Great quantities of driftwood were noticed at the northern end of the island. All yesterday afternoon a big fire was raging in the dock reaches in the vicinity of the Canton Steamship Company's wharf. The cause of the fire is one of the most interesting pieces of wreckage—wreckage of sampans, of cargo boats, of household furniture. Many of the vessels had exciting experiences both in trying up and getting away again. Buoyed in the river from the day of the flood, a steam launch, laden with food, has been despatched from Canton to Wuchow, the Acting-Commissioner there having advised one of the Customs officials at Canton that Wuchow was "completely isolated" and the population was without food.

THE FIRE AND FLOOD.
The fire, which began at 8 yesterday afternoon, was still burning at 5 this morning. The flood gave no signs of abatement and a heavy rain was forecast for 3 p.m.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The following is the agenda to be submitted at a meeting to be held to-morrow at 3.30 p.m.:—

1. Financial Minutes.
2. Report of the Finance Committee. (No. 11.)
3. Second reading of the Bill intitled An Ordinance to amend the Chinese Extradition Ordinance, 1859.
4. Second reading of the Bill intitled An Ordinance to amend the law relating to the payment of fines.
5. Committee on the Bill intitled An Ordinance to amend and consolidate the law relating to "Chinese Passenger Ships" as defined by the Chinese Passenger Act, 1853, and concerning Asiatic Emigrants generally.

BELGIAN GOVERNMENT'S PROTEST AGAINST THE SUPPRESSION OF THE BELGIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY.

Mr. P. Verstraeten, the Acting Belgian Consul-General at Hongkong, sends us the following:

On the 14th April, 1915, Baron von Bismarck, Governor-General of the occupied Belgian provinces, ordered the dissolution of the Central Committee of the Belgian Red Cross and the immediate seizure of its funds and archives which were put under the supervision of Count B. von Harffeld. This decree was notified to the central committee and immediately applied by the Germans who were accompanied by a military force.

The decree constitutes an arbitrary act of violence which was absolutely unwarranted and against which the Belgian Government protests energetically.

The Belgian Government, on the 14th October, 1914, signed the Convention of Geneva of 22nd August, 1864, and on 27th August, 1907, ratified the International Convention of 6th July, 1906.

Founded in the year 1864, the Belgian Red Cross was recognised as a civil organisation by the law of 30th March 1891. Its first statutes were drawn up in accordance with the fundamental and uniform principles of the Red Cross: on 13th March 1896, new statutes equally in accordance with these principles were voted by the Society and approved by the Government. A Royal Decree, dated 25th March 1896, organises the participation of the Belgian Red Cross in time of war as an auxiliary of the military medical force.

The National Belgian Red Cross Society is therefore legally constituted and is officially recognised by the Government as by the Red Cross Societies.

Article 1st of the statutes provides that the Society in time of war must give its assistance to the military medical force and contribute to the relief of all the victims of the war.

Article 9 of the Royal Decree of 25th March 1896 declares that as soon as the mobilisation of the army is decreed, the Red Cross Society, as well as all other societies that are affiliated to it must act in accordance with the Rules for the military medical force in the field.

The above dispositions established clearly the limits of the action of the Belgian Red Cross. They could not be over-stepped without coming into conflict with the Belgian Law which continues to be applied in the occupied provinces of Belgium.

The Belgian Government is aware that the German Government in Belgium has tried to oblige the Red Cross Society to take an active part in the working of the institution he has organised under the name "Aid and protection to women by work" and which is absolutely outside the sphere provided for the Red Cross Society. The latter's Central Committee declined the Governor's invitation and in doing so acted in accordance with the statutes of the Society and with the Belgian Law. Its attitude has been approved by the International Committee of Geneva. Notwithstanding this refusal as a pretext to dissolve the Society and to seize its funds and archives.

The humanitarian aim pursued by the Red Cross and the good and charitable work it purposes to do entitles it to be considered as an institution to which all must pay respect.

The act of violence of which the Belgian Society is a victim has created a legitimate and painful impression. The Belgian Government associates itself to the solemn protest raised by the International Committee of the Red Cross against this arbitrary decision of the German Governor-General which is not only contrary to International Law but has deprived the Belgian Red Cross Society of the faculty of fulfilling the mission for which it has been created.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mr. R.E.H. Oliver, of Messrs. Caldwell, Macgregor and Co. is returning to Singapore from Kuala Lumpur.

Quartermaster and Hon. Lieut. G. W. Crombie, R.E., who was in Hongkong for some time, has been appointed to the School of Military Engineering, Chatham.

This afternoon, the water not going down as all last night.

Chinese trying to escape from the fire had to go through nearly 6 ft. of water, and were charged \$50 to \$150 for passage down to the river boats.

The "Houng Shan," which left Canton this morning, arriving here about 5 p.m. today, was kept open as a house of refuge, and several hundred Chinese slept on deck through the night. The general distress continues without any hope of alleviation. Wreckage of all kinds continues to float by, and the embarkation and disembarkation of passengers is a matter attended by considerable risk, and taking three or four times as long as usual.

The arrival of the "Houngshan" this afternoon was awaited by large crowds of Chinese. Curiously enough, she brought no European passengers, but was crowded out with better-dressed Chinese.

"Never in all my 80 years' experience of the river have I seen anything like it," said an officer of the "Houngshan." He added that Chinese with a much longer experience said the floods were unparalleled. "The distress and poverty afterwards would be awful, and would result in a fierce outbreak of piracy."

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

THE BRITISH WAR LOAN.

STATEMENT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

DESPERATE GERMAN ATTACK REPULSED.

SQUADRON OF AEROPLANES ATTACK GERMAN STRATEGIC RAILWAY.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE BRITISH WAR LOAN.

STATEMENT BY THE CHANCELLOR.

LONDON, July 13.
In the House of Commons Mr. McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, stated that the total subscriptions to the War Loan has now reached nearly £500,000,000. The papers had mentioned eight hundred millions, which was a sum neither expected nor desired by the Government. Mr. McKenna also said that 550,000 subscribers had contributed £70,000,000 millions through the Bank of England and 547,000 persons had subscribed £5,000,000 through the Post Office. He was not yet able to give the figures regarding the small sums.

WHAT THE SUBSCRIPTIONS SIGNIFY.

Mr. McKenna emphasised that the £500,000,000 represented new money alone, without conversions of stock. The results were all the more remarkable as the subscriptions were almost exclusively money immediately available, as the people at present were unable to sell securities.

It was said the Chancellor of the Exchequer, an exhibition of the unrivalled financial resources of the Empire and a demonstration to our Allies and our enemies that Great Britain had proved faithful to her trust.

DESPERATE GERMAN ATTACK ON THE LABYRINTH REPULSED.

LONDON, July 13.
A telegram from Paris states that the Germans attempted a desperate attack on the Labyrinth under the protection of a curtain of fire. The assailants were decimated and completely thrown back. A communiqué adds that there has been fierce grenade fighting in Argonne and that the German movement in the Vosges has been defeated.

AEROPLANE SQUADRON ATTACK A GERMAN STRATEGIC RAILWAY.

LONDON, July 13, 5.35 p.m.
A squadron comprising thirty-five aeroplanes, despite a gale, threw 171 large bombs at the German strategic railway at Vireuilles les Hattin Chatel, serving both the region of Calonne and the Forest of Apremont. The most important supplies were concentrated there. All the aeroplanes returned safely, though vigorously shelled.

GERMAN-AMERICAN RELATIONS.

AMERICA TO DEMAND A DEFINITE STATEMENT.

LONDON, July 13, 2.40 p.m.
A telegram from Washington states that in view of the critical character of the situation existing between Germany and the United States, the latter's reply is being carefully and deliberately considered. Intimations from White House point to America demanding such a definite statement of Germany's attitude as will determine whether relations can be continued.

AMERICA ON THE ALERT AGAINST GERMAN-AMERICAN CONSPIRATORS.

LONDON, July 13, 2.40 p.m.
The New York authorities are investigating the conspiracy to place bombs on steamships. Detectives are watching the piers whose munitions are loaded, and arrests are expected of wealthy German-Americans who have organised the placing of bombs in ships.

THE WELSH MINERS STRIKE.

DISOBEYING THEIR OWN EXECUTIVE.

LONDON, July 13.
The delegates at Cardiff have frequently refused to listen to their own executive, and the latter's recommendation to continue work on the day to day contracts or to take a ballot of the miners has been rejected. The Secretary, Mr. Richardson, afterwards stated that now everything depends on the Government's action.

APPLYING THE MUNITIONS ACT.

Mr. Lloyd George announces that in connection with the South of Wales coal strike a proclamation has been issued to-day, under the Munitions Act, making it an offence to participate in a strike without previously resorting to arbitration.

BY TELEGRAPH.

GERMAN ACTIVITY IN PERSIA CHECKED.

London, July 14. Reuter's Agency learns that the Persian Government has stopped a caravan, under a German agent, named Dr. Pugin, which started from Isfahan for Meshed while the Swedish gendarmes disarmed a number of Austrians who accompanied him.

Herr Wassuth, the German consular agent at Shiraz, has been recalled to Teheran.

FOREIGN COMMENT ON THE TRIUMPH.

London, July 11. The triumph of General Botha is discussed by several foreign newspapers, which agree that it testifies to the solid foundation and construction of the Empire based on free institutions.

ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

HOW A GERMAN LINE WAS TAKEN.

London, July 13. "Eye-Witness" at Headquarters relates Tuesday's assault eastward of the Yser Canal. It was desirable, he says, for certain reasons to wrest part of the German line. The preparatory bombardment, in which we were assisted by the French, was brief, but so effective that our men storming the positions suffered very slight casualties. Some of our artillerymen had been doing great execution at close range, and when the order to charge was given they were so overcome with enthusiasm that they rushed forward with the successful stormers. The British instantly began establishing the positions they had won, and the Germans, who were mad with rage, did not cease their artillery and rifle fire the whole day long. The German counter-attacks were smothered by the artillery, while the French mortars caught the advancing enemy on the flank.

An immense number of grenades were thrown during the night and the casualties were considerably increased, but the bulk of these were not serious. The troops maintained a magnificent spirit. The prisoners included Prussians who were serving with the Hunoverian Regiment.

Further German counter-attacks were defeated as the enemy were unable to face our guns.

Lord Kitchener's recent visit delighted the men, who gave the Minister a tremendous ovation.

PERSISTENT FIGHTING NEAR ARRAS.

London, July 12. A Paris *communiqué* reports a renewal of the German attacks. At the battle of Arras the enemy, using a great number of asphyxiating projectiles, attacked south of Souchez at midnight. They failed, but a second assault, at two in the morning, enabled the Germans to occupy the Cemetery and some portions of trenches immediately adjacent.

Further southward there was very fierce grenade fighting, but all positions were maintained.

There were also violent cannonades.

The enemy developed a violent offensive at Fresnoy en Wevre with shells of all calibres. They made several attacks but all were defeated.

Another violent offensive movement in the Vosges was thrown back with severe German losses, the French taking prisoners.

HEAVY BOMBARDMENTS.

London, July 13. The evening's Paris *communiqué* states that the enemy have bombarded the trenches on the front Lembergetzde-Vieupont. They have also continued to pour asphyxiating shells into our trenches at Carey and Souchez, but counter-attacking regained us a portion of the trenches abandoned on the 11th inst.

There has been the greatest activity throughout Arras, and two German attacks at Bois-de-Potrie were repulsed.

SHOULD COTTON BE CONTRABAND.

DISCUSSION IN THE COMMONS.

London, July 13. In the House of Commons, on the motion for adjournment, Sir J. H. Dalsie urged the declaring of cotton as contraband, and other members suggested the purchasing of the whole of American cotton usually sent to neutrals on the understanding that if America sent no other supplies we would send to each neutral the amount required for its industries.

Lord Robert Cecil said it was impossible to discuss the matter as freely as he would have liked. We had to devise a policy respecting the rights of neutrals, safeguarding our own interests and injuring Germany as much as possible. He admitted that the figures of the imports to neutrals were disquieting, but all he could say with reference to the matter was that the policy of the Government was to prevent the importation of cotton to Germany. The Government still believed that its measures would be substantially effective. The suggestion that no cotton should be allowed to go to neutrals which would possibly reach Germany was quite indefensible from the view-point of International Law, and would land us in difficulties. If we wished to purchase the suggestion was a simple one, as it seemed that an arrangement with the Netherlands Overseas Trust should prevent cotton going to Germany via Holland. If this was extendable to other countries so much the better; if not we must devise other plans. The declaration of cotton as contraband would not remove the difficulties in regard to cotton going from America to neutrals. He believed that the present plan was preventing a greater part of the cotton going to Germany, and would ultimately prevent it all. If not, the Government were prepared to consider anything which was really effective, subject to the limitations and justice of International Law, for which we were standing in this war.

ON THE EASTERN FRONT.

A THOUSAND MILE FRONT.

London, July 12. A telegram from Petrograd states that experts warn the public against premature jubilation over the defeat of the Archduke Joseph's army. It is pointed out that the enemy holds a thousand mile front, and his failure on a section of forty miles is of isolated importance.

It is anticipated that the next German ventures may be made on the Baltic Provinces, including, possibly, a direct attack on Warsaw from the west.

A confidential Army Order issued by the German General Mackensen, found in the recent fighting, says:—

"The capture of Galicia is merely a trifling prelude to a great drama, the last act of which will be played in the environs of Kiev. If ten months of fortification by the Russians in Galicia was destroyed in a month, we must expect in an even shorter term to reach the ancient capital of Russia, and permanently occupy her southwestern district."

The Cavalry played an important part in the recent Russian successes, the Cossack methods especially puzzling the enemy, as when, on one occasion, a mob of maddened horses, apparently riderless, seemed to stampede towards the retreating enemy. In reality, each horse carried two riders invisible to the enemy.

A SUCCESSFUL RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE.

July 13. A Petrograd *communiqué* says that the Russians, having completed the successful offensive south of Lublin which began on the 11th inst., now occupy proper positions on the heights on the right bank of the Urzhdovka river.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE CAPTURE OF THE KOENIGSBERG.

FURTHER DETAILS.

The Press Bureau states that the position of the *Koenigsberg* inside the attack most difficult, as only shallow draft ships were able to get sufficiently close to engage effectively. Aircraft having located the *Koenigsberg*, the monitors on the 4th inst., entered the river and opened fire. The *Koenigsberg* replied immediately with salvos of five guns with accuracy and rapidity. The *Mersey* was hit twice, one shell killing four of the crew and wounding another four. As the *Koenigsberg* was surrounded with jungle, the aeroplanes had the greatest difficulty in spotting the fall of shots. She was hit five times early in the action, but after six hours the aeroplanes reported that her masts were still standing.

A salvo then burst on her and she became heavily afire between the masts, but continued to fire one gun intermittently for a while, but in the last part of the engagement she was silent, either on account of lack of ammunition or disablement of her guns. Although not totally destroyed as the result of this engagement, she was probably incapacitated.

The task of the monitors was extremely difficult, owing to the jungle and the difficulties of accurate spotting, but they were assisted by the cruiser *Weymouth* (on which Admiral Sir George Hall-King flew his flag), which followed them across the bar and engaged the small guns on the banks, whilst the cruiser *Pioneer* engaged the guns at the mouth of the river. In order to complete the destruction of the *Koenigsberg* Admiral Hall-King ordered a further attack on the 11th inst., and the ship was then reduced to a total wreck. In this engagement our casualties were only two wounded, these being aboard the *Mersey*.

GENERAL BOTHA'S THANKS.

London, July 13. The Press Bureau announces that General Sir Louis Botha has replied to Lord Kitchener cordially thanking him for his congratulations which were highly appreciated by all, and he hopes soon that "my men, here will take their share in the greater task of the Empire."

GERMANY THREATENS RUMANIA.

London, July 13. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* attacks Rumania for prohibiting the transit of arms and munitions to Turkey, and accuses her of self-seeking, narrowness and ingratitude, and concludes with a veiled threat that the paramount interests of the central Powers may override those of Rumania.

THE ITALIANS IN TOUCH WITH TRIESTE.

London, July 13. General Cadorna's plans are daily becoming clearer, says a telegram from Rome. He will not occupy Trieste, which is only a few days march distant and might be easily taken, until he has captured the whole of the Carso Mountains behind the city. The pursuit of this plan, although it delays the chief aspiration of the Italians, makes success certain, as the Carso borders dominate Trieste. The latter can also be bombarded by the Austrian fleet, but the occupation of the Carso Mountains means that Trieste will become Italian, while the Austrian fleet can then be easily checkmated.

AUSTRIAN SURPRISE ATTACK.

London, July 13. A Rome *communiqué* states that the Austrians, profiting by a furious storm, attempted a surprise attack at Montenero on the 11th, which was repulsed.

AUSTRIANS DRIVEN FROM TOLMINO.

London, July 13. It is stated in Rome that the Austrians have been driven out of Tolmino, and Italian occupation is hourly expected.

THE MUNITIONS CONTROVERSY.

THE PREMIER'S SENSIBLE ATTITUDE.

London, July 13. In the House of Commons Mr. Asquith, the Premier, intimated that a debate on the munitions controversy was not desirable. It would serve no good purpose and would be detrimental to the best interests of the nation.

LABOUR'S THREAT.

London, July 13. Mr. Thomas, the Labour M. P., in a speech at Wellingborough, reproached the miserable quarrel of two eminent Statesmen last week. Neither was so important as the winning of the war, and the people would make short work of any considering personal ambitions more important than the Nation's interests.

NO PROBING.

London, July 13. Viscount Middleton, in a letter to the *Times*, hopes that members of the House of Commons will refrain from further probing into the controversy between Lord Haldane and Mr. Lloyd George, as it was making Great Britain appear as the only disunited member of the Allies.

SCOTTISH SPORT.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Edinburgh, June 10.

Cricket is being played spitefully in Scotland. The only games in which spirit is shown are those in which public school teams meet khaki eleven: then we have "go," cheerfulness, and even enthusiasm.

Grange, in their first appearance for the season, had an easy thing of it with Merchiston. The victory of Carlton over Merchiston was the second within a month. The West of Scotland's twelve with Police was perhaps the best event of the week.

Merchiston, 168; Grange, 209 for 0. Brunswick, 63; Carlton, 120.

Watson's, 151; Edin. Academy, 244 for 0 (Schools Championships).

Glasgow, 73; Leven, 190 (Schools Championships).

West of Scotland, 189; Police, 123 for 2. Ferguslie, 148; Clydesdale, 81.

Kilmarnock, 178; Uddingston, 160 for 7. Lord Macmillan's XI, 203; 200 h.H.L.I., 23. Arbroath, 50; Gordon High-landers, 50.

Rehorne, 166; 9th R.S.F., 80.

GRAMP COLIC.

No need of suffering from cramps in the stomach, indigestion, pain, Cholera, beriberi, Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhoea. Remedy never fails to relieve the sufferer. Get it today. There will be no time to wait for it after the attack comes on. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

COMBINED PARADE, JULY 20TH.

All ranks are warned that the Police Reserve will parade in uniform and with arms at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. sharp on Tuesday, July 20th and proceed to the Garrison Parade Ground for Battalion Drill.

(Sgd.) F. C. JENKIN, D. S. P. (Reserve).

RECEIVER'S SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

At Athens, telegraphing recently, stated that among the 50 hostages of British and French nationality who were sent by Enver Pasha to be under fire in the Gallipoli Peninsula was the Rev. Dr. Wigram, chaplain to the Crimean Memorial Church in Constantinople, who insisted on taking the place of one of the men. The 50 have since been brought back to Constantinople as a result of Sir Edward Grey's resolute message warning Enver Pasha and other Turkish Ministers that they would be held responsible for any casualties to these men. According to the Clergy List, the Rev. Dr. William Ainslie Wigram, after holding curacies in South Shields and Sunderland, worked as a missionary in Persia and Turkey from 1902 to 1912.

CAUSES AND CURE FOR DARRHOEA.

OVERHEATING, a change in the temperature, unclean food, and impure water are the causes of the disease of DARRHOEA. It is caused by the bacteria of the *Shigella* family. It is a very common disease, especially in the tropics. It is caused by the bacteria of the *Shigella* family. It is a very common disease, especially in the tropics.

BY TELEGRAPH.

A CHINESE SHIPPING SCHEME.

London, July 13. Reuter's correspondent at Honolulu telegraphs that a Chinese merchant has arrived here who is proceeding to San Francisco. He says that he has been commissioned by Chinese capitalists to purchase two liners to form the nucleus of a subsidised line for America.

LOYAL AUSTRALIANS.

London, July 13. In the first week of the Parliamentary recruiting campaign in Victoria, 5,222 men enlisted, says a Melbourne telegram.

WELSH COAL MINERS' STRIKE.

London, July 13. The South Wales coalfield crisis, which was believed to have been settled by Government intervention, has again become acute. A special conference of the Miners' Federation met at Cardiff and resolved to bring out on strike all the collieries on the 15th inst., unless the whole of the original wage demands are conceded.

(Wah Taz Yat Po's Service.)

RAILWAY CORRUPTION.

Peking, July 13. It is stated that the Chinese Press are prohibited from publishing the case in connection with the Tientsin Pukow railway scandal.

After the trial of Ping Ching the Court ordered the detention of Yuen Cheung Li.

CANTON GOVERNOR'S RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

The resignation of Lee Kwok Kwan, the Governor of Canton, has been accepted.

LAWYERS' REMUNERATION.

The Judicial Department proposes to limit the remuneration usually paid to lawyers.

THE TIBET QUESTION.

The Government has telegraphically pressed Shih Shui Ki to negotiate the Tibet question with Great Britain.

GOVERNOR CHEUNG WILL RESIGN.

Cheung, Governor of Fengtien, has resolved to resign and will probably be transferred or appointed a State Councillor.

GOVERNOR OF KANSU.

A Mandate re-instates Chening Ping as Governor of Kansu.

The following is a record of the rounds fired by the Japanese and British squadrons during the five days' bombardment prior to the fall of Tsingtau:—12 inch 180; 10-inch 408; 8 inch 107 and 7.5-inch 120. Total number of hits signalled 130. Hits were on works being attacked and not necessarily on guns. Guns reported demolished:—Fire on this Hill and one on slope. On four other occasions, trenches were reported to be badly damaged.

Mr. M. S. Fyfe, of Reuter's Agency, who is at present acting Agent at Shanghai, in a letter to a Tientsin contemporary explaining the reason for recent delays in Reuter's telegrams says that: "In reply to an enquiry as to why no telegrams were coming through, the Cable Company informed me that their lines were very congested. I have been informed also by our London office that our telegrams are often held up by the Censors for many hours before being passed for transmission and repeated representations on the subject have had little or no effect."

To-day's Advertisement

NOTICE.

WHEN the Government dredger "ST. RENO" is working in the Harbour she will fly by day a RED BUREAU flag and by night carry 2 RED LIGHTS. One at each corner of the bow.

All Craft are warned to pass Outside 150 yards from bow or stern, and steamers are to show their engines to show when passing within 200 yards of this dredger when working.

Hongkong, July 14, 1915. 610

BLAZON "TIPP" NOT NECESSARY.

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Back again by noon on the following day.

SUNDAY—Leaves Macao 1.30 P.M. Arrives Hongkong about 6 P.M.

FARES:—First Class \$2 Single; \$3 Return (Saloon).

First Class \$1 " \$1.50 " (Saloon) for Chinese.

Second Class 60 cts. Single; \$1 Return.

Electric Fans throughout. First Class Attention. Ample Saloons and Cabin Accommodation. Passengers may sleep on board without additional charge on return tickets only.

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WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named:—

FOR	SEAPORTS	To Sail	REMARKS
SHANGHAI	ORIENTAL	About 15th July	Freight and Passage.
LONDON via Suez Canal	SARDINIA	17th July	See Special Advertisements.
LONDON via Suez Canal	KASHGAR	20th July	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOU KOE, NOKO	Capit. D. ASHBY	About 20th Aug.	Freight and Passage.

Subject to immediate alteration without Notice.

All the above steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

P. & O. S. N. Co. Office.

E. A. HEWITT, Superintendent.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

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(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

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AND SEATTLE

In connection with THE CHICAGO MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY
For VICTORIA and TACOMA via MANILA, KEELUNG,
MOU KOE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA.

S.S. 'TACOMA MARU' Capt. J. Hamada, Thursday, 15th July at 3 p.m.
S.S. 'PANAMA MARU' Capt. J. Kanno, Monday, 19th July at 3 p.m.
These Newly-Built Steamers of American Line have fair speed and are fitted with the latest Wireless Apparatus. Best adapted for carrying Silk, Treasure and Furs.

For BOMBAY via SINGAPORE PORT SWETTENHAM
PENANG and COLOMBO.

S.S. 'JAVA MARU' Capt. S. Nemoto, Tuesday, 20th July, at 7 a.m.
S.S. 'OHIO MARU' Capt. S. Nemoto, Tuesday, 20th July, at 7 a.m.

For TAMSUI and KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

S.S. 'DALIN MARU' Capt. E. Murakami, Thursday, 15th July, at Noon.
S.S. 'KAJO MARU' Capt. I. Yamamoto, Thursday, 15th July, at Noon.

For ANPING and TAKOW via SWATOW and AMOY.

S.S. 'SOSEU MARU' Capt. A. Kobayashi, Wednesday, 21st July, at 10 a.m.

FOR HAIPHONG (DIRECT).

S.S. 'KELJO MARU' Capt. Imaizumi, Friday, 16th July at 10 a.m.

S.S. 'DAIGI MARU' Capt. T. Kenishi, Friday, 16th July at 10 a.m.

These Steamers of Coast and Fumoto Line have excellent accommodation for first class passengers and are fitted with electric light and fans. These Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Suez Yip Wharf near the Harbour Office.

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MAIL SERVICE
TO AUSTRALIA, via MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

STEAMERS	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
EMPIRE	15th July	22nd July, at 11 a.m.
EASTERN	2nd August	9th August, at 11 a.m.
ALBA	23rd August	30th August, at 11 a.m.
ST. ALBANS		17th Sept., at 11 a.m.

THE above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A fully qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried. For further particulars, apply to—

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AND 'AFRICAN LINE'.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong.

Steamer from Hongkong	On or about	Connecting at Calcutta with	on or about
S.S. 'LAIRANG'	15th July	A Natal Line steamer	Beginning of August

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Regular service of Steamers between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

S.S. 'BANDAI MARU' For Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya, Macassar, 20th July.

S.S. 'HAKODATE MARU' For Moji, Kobe & Yokohama, 27th July.

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S.S. 'PERIA' Sailing TUESDAY, 20th July, 1 p.m.

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Steamer Displacement Tons & Speed. Leave Hongkong.

'NIPPON MARU' 11,000 tons, Tues., 13th July at 10.30 a.m.

'SHINYO MARU' 11,000 tons, Tues., 27th July at Noon.

'CHIYO MARU' 11,000 tons, Tues., 24th Aug. at Noon.

'TENYO MARU' 11,000 tons, Tues., 14th Sept. at Noon.

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'ANYO MARU' 18,500-18 knots, Friday, 10th Sept. at Noon.

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'KAMO MARU' Capt. Shimizu, Tons 10,000, THURSDAY, 15th July at Noon.

'KASHIMA MARU' Capt. Yano, Tons 20,000, THURSDAY, 29th July at Noon.

VICTORIA, B.O. & SEAT

via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOU KOE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA

'SEADO MARU' Capt. Asakawa, Tons 12,500, TUESDAY, 27th July, at 4 p.m.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE

'NIKEO MARU' Tons 9,500, FRIDAY, 16th July at 4 p.m.

via MANILA, THURSDAY

'DAI-ICHI MARU' Capt. Takeda, Tons 12,500, TUESDAY, 17th August at 11 a.m.

YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA

'JINSEI MARU' Capt. Terada, Tons 8,000, THURSDAY, 22nd July.

BOMBAY, SINGAPORE, PEARL HARBOR, COLOMBO AND OCEANOGRAPHY

'HITACHI MARU' Tons 13,500, FRIDAY, 16th July, at 10 a.m.

YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA

'KAMAKURA MARU' Tons 12,500, THURSDAY, 22nd July.

SHANGHAI, MOU KOE & YOKOHAMA

'SUWA MARU' Tons 21,000, TUESDAY, 13th July, at 10 a.m.

KOBE & YOKOHAMA

'DAI-ICHI MARU' Capt. Kuro, Tons 12,500, FRIDAY, 16th July.

(Wireless Telegraphy.)

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'JINSEI MARU' 10,000 tons, Thursday, 19th August.

'KASHIMA MARU' 20,000 tons, Thursday, 16th August.

FOR AMERICA

Displacement. Leave Hongkong.

'KAMO MARU' 10,000 tons, Thursday, 17th July.

'KASHIMA MARU' 20,000 tons, Thursday, 19th July.

'JINSEI MARU' 10,000 tons, Thursday, 19th August.

'KASHIMA MARU' 20,000 tons, Thursday, 16th August.

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
BANGKOK	QUANTA	July 15, Daylight
SHANGHAI	SINAI	July 15, Daylight
HONGKONG & HAIPHONG	SINAI	July 15, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	YINGCHOW	July 15, at 4 p.m.
HONGKONG, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	KAIPONG	July 15, at 11 a.m.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	BUCHOW	July 17, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	CHENAN	July 18, Daylight
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TAMING	July 20, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	ANNU	July 20, at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER—Twice Weekly

S.S. 'LINTAN' and S.S. 'BANUL'

MANILA LINE. Twin Screw Steamers 'Chincha', 'Taming' & 'Tea'

Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Fans fitted. Extra state-rooms on deck, aft on 'Taming' and 'Tea'.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS & CARGO.

S.S. 'Anhui', 'Chuanan', 'Lanchow', 'Yingchow' and 'Sinking', with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

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INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For	STEAMERS	To SAIL
MANILA	WINGSANG	SATURDAY, July 17, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	HANGSANG	SUNDAY, July 18, Daylight
HAIPHONG	TAKSANG	TUESDAY, July 20, at 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI	CHOSANG	WEDNESDAY, July 21, Noon
MANILA	FUENSANG	SATURDAY, July 24, at 3 p.m.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

THE steamers 'Kusong', 'Yokosuka' & 'Yokosuka' leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. The occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the 'Yokosuka', 'Kusong' and 'Yokosuka' leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe & Moji and returning direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A fully qualified Surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chafoo, Tientsin, Dairen, Weihaiwei.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Koda, Lahad Dato, Singapore, Tawau, Ulu, Jesselton and Labuan.

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General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

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YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG & BANGKOK.

Steamers are despatched EASTWARD and WESTWARD at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

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THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY

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SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

'SHIRE' LINE SERVICE—HOMEWARD.

STEAMERS. Date of Departure.

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BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO. LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

S.S. 'BANGOLA' 5,182 tons, Capt. Milne, R.N., will be despatched for SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI on 23rd July.

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